

INTERNATIONAL



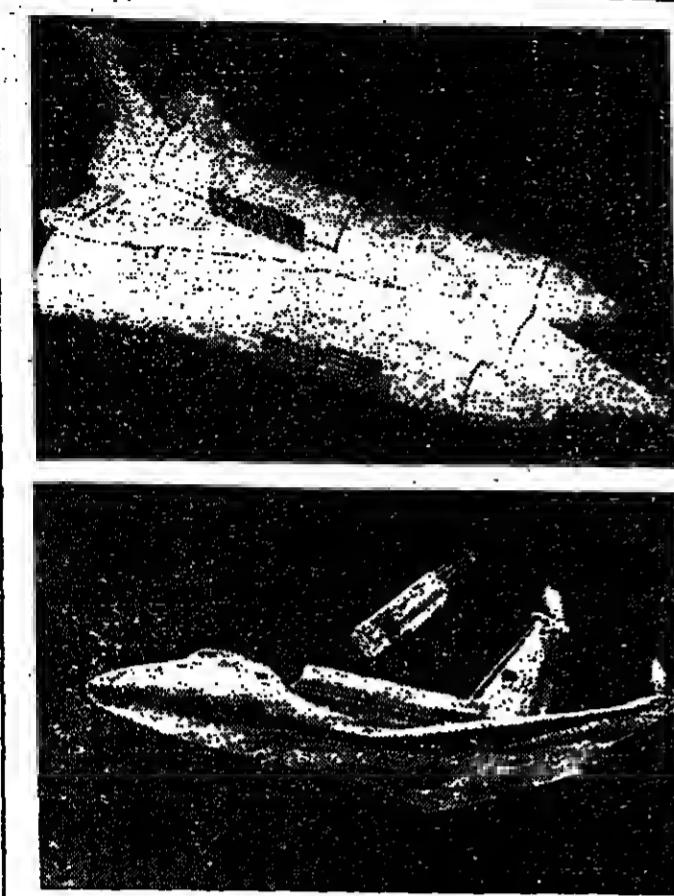
Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1972

Established 1887



TO SPACE AND BACK—Two views of the \$5.5-billion reusable space shuttle complex whose construction has just been approved by President Nixon. Top photo shows a model of the shuttle attached to its boosters, which would launch it into space. The bottom photo is an artist's concept of the vehicle, which will be the size of a DC-9 airliner, leaving an orbital station with its cargo bay still open after making a delivery there. The shuttle will then return to earth by skimming and skipping through the increasingly dense layers of the atmosphere and be piloted to a landing just as an ordinary aircraft.

Never Formally Discussed

Peace Talks Resume, Dispel Withdrawal Date Confusion

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Vietnam peace talks resumed today after a month-long hiatus with Communist delegates reiterating that U.S. prisoners of war would be released only after a U.S. commitment to fix a total troop-withdrawal deadline and the abandonment of the Saigon government.

This restatement of long-standing Communist policy appeared to end the confusion arising from President Nixon's suggestion on Sunday that swapping such a withdrawal commitment in exchange for POW release had been "under discussion" here.

Left unsaid on Sunday, until a White House clarification on Monday, was that the President was not tying total U.S. troop withdrawals to the release of the

How to Write POWs Is Told By Viet Cong

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Viet Cong today invited families of presumed captive Americans to write to the men through Viet Cong diplomatic missions in Moscow, Peking or Hanoi.

At the same time, the Viet Cong delegation at the Vietnamese peace talks here warned that mail to the prisoners "faces numerous difficulties" because of American and South Vietnamese military action. The delegation spokesman, Ly Van San, when asked how many POWs were held by the Viet Cong, told newsmen: "I have no information on that subject."

Unlike North Vietnam, the Viet Cong has never published a list of its prisoners. More than 200 U.S. soldiers are missing in South Vietnam and presumed held prisoner, some of them for more than five years. Eighteen letters received recently through an American anti-war group were the first letters from prisoners of the Viet Cong to reach their families.

At today's talks, U.S. negotiator William J. Porter asked how the families of presumed prisoners of the Viet Cong could write to them. Viet Cong delegate Nguyen Van Tien replied that Mr. Porter's question was a "technicality" outside the range of the talks.

But at a news briefing later, Mr. Sou said a procedure for writing to prisoners established by the Viet Cong's Red Cross in 1964 was still in force. He said the families should write to them. Viet Cong delegate Nguyen Van Tien replied that Mr. Porter's question was a "technicality" outside the range of the talks.

U.S. Plane Again Hits Radar Site Closest to Hanoi Since 1970 Raid

Closest to Hanoi Since 1970 Raid

SAIGON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—A U.S. fighter flying escort for B-52 bombers over Laos attacked a radar site 64 miles southwest of Hanoi yesterday in the closest strike to the North Vietnamese capital since November, 1970.

The "protective reaction" by a Phantom F-105 was the second such strike of the year. The first, also yesterday, came when an F-105 hit a radar emplacement 10 miles north of the Ban Karai pass in North Vietnam.

In the strike southwest of Hanoi the Phantom spun off from the bombers after the pilot detected he was being monitored by radar, the United States command said. He fired one missile at the site, 45 miles northwest of Phan Rang, with unknown results, the command said.

The previous closest strike to Hanoi since the American bombing halt was when U.S. planes raided the Son Tay prison camp 25 miles northwest of the city.

[Official sources revealed that South Vietnam is abandoning major bases in eastern Cambodia after nearly two years in order to strengthen defenses at home, the Associated Press said today.]

In the air war, the U.S. command said B-52s made three strikes yesterday in the southern half of the Demilitarized Zone. U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers made four raids on infiltration routes around the mouth of the A Shau Valley, also in northern South Vietnam.

The B-52 strike was the heaviest since Nov. 22 in that area, the command said. The big bombers hit bunker complexes and storage areas in a zone about 19 miles northwest of Khe Sanh.

South Vietnamese troops continued sweeping through the Central Highlands today. Correspondents said the bodies of 17 Communist soldiers were found yesterday along with large quantities of rice and munitions northeast of Dak To and near an abandoned Communist camp. He

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Population Up 7.9%, West Germany Says

BONN, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—West Germany's population has increased by 7.9 percent over the last decade to 60,649,196, the department of statistics said yesterday.

The figure, as of May, 1970, includes 2,438,560 foreigners living in West Germany. Of the overall total, more than 28.8 million were male and more than 31.7 million female.

Mr. Nixon appeared anxious to push for trade concessions from



DANGEROUS GAME—A roan antelope trying to escape capture charges horse ridden by Joseph Kennedy, son of late Sen. Robert Kennedy, who was taking part in a roundup of wildlife in Ithanga Hills near Nairobi. He was working with members of East African Wildlife Society, which uses horses and helicopters to corral wild animals and remove them from heavily poached areas to game preserves.

As San Clemente Summit Opens

Sato Stressing China in Nixon Talks

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon and Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato today began two days of summit talks on the touchy issues of China and trade which have divided their two countries in recent months.

The meeting began in the President's office after Mr. Sato was welcomed at a brief red-carpet ceremony on the grounds of the Western White House.

Mr. Nixon planned to assure Mr. Sato that in Peking next month he will make no deals that would jeopardize friendly Japanese-American relations, the Western White House said.

Japanese officials told newsmen that Mr. Sato's chief objective in the talks will be "to confirm American intentions about China and Taiwan."

The premier will also seek from Mr. Nixon a "final, fixed and announced date" for the return to Japan of Okinawa, Japanese officials said.

Mr. Sato, who was politically embarrassed at home by Mr. Nixon's unexpected move to establish a Washington-Tokyo "hot line" to keep Japanese leaders advised of sudden U.S. policy shifts, Japanese sources said.

Mr. Nixon appeared anxious to push for trade concessions from

Japan while Mr. Sato reportedly is planning to stress the political issues—including great-power roles in the Pacific.

The President had on hand an impressive list of cabinet-level economic strategists, including Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans.

The proposal, the sources said, had already been made to the Japanese by Commerce Secretary Stans, who, it was reported, discussed it with Soviet officials during his recent visit to Russia.

Siberian Oil Venture

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Japanese cabinet

ministers were planning to discuss with their American counterparts today the possibility of joining with the United States and the Soviet Union to exploit petroleum resources in Siberia, highly placed sources in the Japanese delegation have revealed here.

The proposal, the sources said, had already been made to the Japanese by Commerce Secretary Stans, who, it was reported, discussed it with Soviet officials during his recent visit to Russia.

After Congress reconvened on Jan. 18, to a subcommittee headed by Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D. Mich., a critic of the Pentagon and of administration policy in Vietnam, Rep. Nedzi said: "It is not my intent to investigate the leak of documents to Mr. Anderson."

General Problem

"What we want to go into are the general problems of classification and security, how much is required and how it is handled and what kind of new legislation may be necessary," Rep. Nedzi said.

He acknowledged, however, that the Anderson documents would "almost necessarily" come up during the probe.

Meanwhile, government investigators pressed their efforts to locate the source of Mr. Anderson's documents.

A report circulated yesterday among high-level administration sources that the investigation had already pinpointed offices in the Pentagon as the probable source of memoranda describing meetings of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group.

The sources declined to name the section but stressed that the memoranda, prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and for G. Warren Nutter, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, had circulated only within the Pentagon.

They said that they were especially surprised by the leak of the memoranda, because it would be relatively easy to trace their limited distribution.

Other government officials, however, pointed their fingers elsewhere.

One White House official said that he suspected that the State Department was the source of the security breach. "You know that place like a sieve," he said, especially in instances that might make Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, look bad.

Officially, however, the French would say no more following today's meeting—the first with Mr. Ben Natan in almost a year—than that they had "reiterated" their position.

Mr. Ben Natan told the press that he was "hopeful."

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)

Israel alerts several nations on bombs sent by mail. — Page 2.

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Israelis over the fate of the planes and the \$50 million Israel paid for them began in late September, but despite several meetings between experts on both sides, there was no narrowing of the differences.

The Israelis had accepted to begin the talks after they became convinced that Mr. Pompidou would never end the embargo imposed by De Gaulle at the outbreak of the six-day war in 1967. The French, under Mr. Pompidou, had indicated they would repay the \$50 million, but Israel's Premier Golda Meir said that she would never accept less than the planes.

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Softer Position

Israel, which technically owns the planes since it has paid for them, softened its position when it was assured a supply of U.S. Phantom jets. But in negotiations with the French, the Israelis said there was no question of them accepting only \$50 million. The French said they would pay no more than that.

The Israelis have been asking either for damages for breach of contract or that the French buy the planes back at today's price for a Mirage-3 jet, closer to \$1.5 million than \$1 million. But they also have been hinting strongly that the whole question of price might be put in a different context if the French were willing to broaden the talks into a general discussion of Franco-Israeli relations and the Middle East.

Questioned about the Mirages as he left the Hysse Palace today, Mr. Ben Natan said: "For the moment, I can say nothing."

He admitted, however, that the talks had been broader than just about the planes, and that they had talked about "France, Israel and the Middle East."

Sources here believe that Mr. Pompidou wants to end the rift between the two countries, if for no other reason than to improve French chances as a peace-maker.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Mr. Bhutto to Visit China, Russia; Mujibur Release Is Imminent

LARKANA, Pakistan, Jan. 6 (UPI)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced plans today to visit Peking and Moscow and said that arrangements were being made to return the Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, to Dacca shortly. The Peking visit will occur this month, he said.

But was released to house arrest by Mr. Bhutto after he took office Dec. 20.

Mr. Bhutto said that future relations between East and West

Pakistan depend on the Bengali nationalist leader, whose Awami League is the dominant political factor in East Pakistan.

"Mujibur is not going to be influenced by me or anyone else," Mr. Bhutto said. "He is the leader of his people. His mind is his own. After all, there is not going to be any duress."

He made this statement in reply to a question whether the sheikh had agreed to renunciation of Pakistan or some sort of loose confederation between the two wings, with each wing having great autonomy.

Pakistani officials said that Radio Pakistan announced that Mr. Bhutto said today that he was willing to travel to Dacca if the people would receive him to continue talks broken off there last March with Sheikh Mujibur.

The Associated Press reported

that Mr. Bhutto revealed today

that he has freed Kamal Husain, the only other Awami League leader in West Pakistan.

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Israel Warns Bombs by Mail Come From Several Nations

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Israel has alerted more than six European countries that their mail services may be used to send parcel bombs to Israel, political sources said today.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry issued the warning through diplomatic channels to the European nations.

"This alert has been sent to four or five countries in addition to those already involved," one source said.

According to police sources, the first gift-wrapped bombs disguised as desk dairies, books or boxes of candies addressed to leading Israeli personalities were mailed in Austria and Yugoslavia.

The sources said other have now arrived from Switzerland, Norway, Greece and Czechoslovakia.

Besides the alert through diplomatic channels, Israeli authorities also have alerted Interpol.

A police spokesman said "a number" of the parcel bombs were discovered in incoming mail today. The Israeli radio said

six more bombs had been found. Earlier a police spokesman said their bomb disposal experts are using an Israeli-developed device that can sniff out explosives. So far the device has discovered all the bombs before the addressees could open and detonate them.

The only victim of what police said appeared to be a carefully coordinated Arab guerrilla "mail-a-bomb" campaign is a police bomb disposal expert. Inspector Nissim Sason was blinded and both of his hands were blown off while he was trying to dismantle one of the parcel bombs addressed to the director of the ministry of police, Yosef Ben Porat.

Meanwhile, a spokesman said 14 persons are being held following hand grenade explosions in the towns of Netanya and Kfar Saba, north of Tel Aviv, yesterday.

The police said guerrillas used wristwatches as timing devices to explode the grenades, which exploded seven persons.

Police Given Information

VIEENNA, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Viennese security police were supplied with the first "hot" information on the possible senders of the parcel bombs mailed to Israel from here, an Israeli Embassy official disclosed today.

The official said the information was handed over by Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin. He and security police refused to give any details, however.

Yugoslavia Rejects Reports

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Authorities here today rejected Israeli reports that bombs disguised as Christmas parcels were sent to Tel Aviv from Yugoslavia.

One of the parcels carried the name of sender as Dr. Josip Hafman of the college of science of Zagreb University. Yugoslav authorities said it had been established that no such person existed.

Lord Devlin, a veteran lawyer and former justice in the appeal court, headed the tribunal which included Lord Caradon, former Labor party government minister,

and Sir John Foster, a Conservative member of Parliament and international lawyer.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling had objected in advance to the program which he said "can do no good and could do serious harm."

Lord Caradon said at the end of the two-hour 50-minute investigation that the debate caused no harm and may have given some insight into the situation.

The program showed, Lord Devlin said, "there can be no peace with victory" for any faction caught up in Ulster violence.

"Considered from a television critic's point of view, the two and a half hours . . . could be seen as providing a remarkably full and efficient—indeed exhaustive—summary of all the major political stances involved in the Ulster situation," Chris Dunkley wrote in the Times of London.

The newspaper Daily Telegraph commented on its front page, "Despite the fears of ministers, it turned out in the main to be a low-pitched affair."

In the program, eight politicians—six from Northern Ireland and two from the Irish Republic—presented their cases to a three-man panel.

Among the politicians was the young Socialist parliamentarian Bernadette Devlin, who said Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland should support the Irish Republican Army, who claim responsibility for the violence in Ulster.

She told the television audience, "The British Army cannot beat the IRA."

Refused to Participate

Mr. Maudling refused to participate in the program as did Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Faulkner. Both were shown making earlier statements on the crisis in the province.

Others who presented their views included the Rev. Ian Paisley, a leading Protestant militant,

Gerard Fitt, Social Democratic and Labor party member of Parliament, and Nell Blaney, former

minister of agriculture, of the Ulster Unionist party.

On the program, all but one of the panelists said they felt that the present crisis could be eased if Northern Ireland ended its policy of internment without trial for suspected terrorists. The only participant who supported internment was John Maginnis, of the Ulster Unionist party.

The International Herald Tribune, in its late editions of Thursday, reported incorrectly that all but one of the participants had supported internment.

Some See Study as Useful

Dust Settles From BBC's Ulster Show Row

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath watched from his country home and protest jammed studio switchboards. But some Britons felt today that last night's British Broadcasting Corp. investigation of Ulster violence may have been useful.

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and Sir John Foster, a Conservative member of Parliament and international lawyer.

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Treaty-Making Power at Issue

U.S. Gets a Persian Gulf Base In Compact Bypassing Senate

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—In a move to maintain a U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area, the United States has entered into an unpublicized agreement to establish a permanent naval station on the island of Bahrain.

According to State Department officials, the agreement represents an extension of arrangements that the United States has had over the last 30 years to use a British naval base on Bahrain.

These officials explained that now that Britain had given up its protectorate role in Bahrain and pulled its military forces out of the Persian Gulf, it was decided that the United States should enter into an agreement with the new independent government of Bahrain to have the Navy's small Middle East Force continue to use some of the facilities of the former British base.

To some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, among them Clifford P. Case, R.-N.J., the base agreement with Bahrain raises the constitutional

Radioactive Water Spilled In Conn. River

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—About 500 gallons of radioactive water were accidentally dumped into the Thames River at New London, Conn., while being transferred last week from the nuclear-powered submarine Dace, the U.S. Navy said last night.

The water "contained a very small amount of radioactivity less than the applicable safety limits set by federal and international standards," the Navy reported.

Pentagon officials said that the contaminated water was being transferred from the Dace to the submarine tender Fulton on Dec. 29.

"Measurements taken on Dec. 30 showed no increase in the radioactivity of the environment as a result of the inadvertent discharge," the Navy statement said.

Safety Claim

"The discharge did not cause any danger to humans, marine life or the environment," it added.

Pentagon and Atomic Energy Commission officials were unable to say immediately what the cited safety limits were.

However, an AEC spokesman said he understood the radioactivity was very small and that "the contamination would certainly be diluted once it entered the river."

The Navy has a large submarine base at New London.

First Soviet Jews Enter U.S. Under Eased Immigration Act

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).

—There was a special welcome here last night for the Feldman family—all because of Section 212 (D) (5) of the U.S. Immigration Act.

Dozens of relatives turned out at Kennedy Airport when Simcha and Etta Feldman and their

children, Dina, 10, and Igor, 7, arrived from Russia.

They were the first Soviet Jews to come to the United States under the section of the immigration act that is generally known as parole. Because of this, the Feldmans were able to leave the Soviet Union in four and a half months, compared with the two-year wait usually required for permission to emigrate.

There has been no change in Soviet policy, which is that emigration is a privilege, not a right, but the U.S. procedure allows immigrants to obtain a visa without the skills or special circumstances prescribed by U.S. law.

Attorney General John Mitchell announced last October that he would invoke his legal authority to allow Soviet Jews to enter the United States under the special section, which was used after the Hungarian revolution in 1956 and to help Hong Kong Chinese.

Mr. Feldman, a metallurgist, said at a news conference that there was "no official policy of repression" of Jews in the Soviet Union. But he added that there were "legal ways of repressing people, especially people with responsibility, such as managers," by making things difficult at work.

Uris Says Agent In Topaz' Sought French Acclaim

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP).

—Novelist Leon Uris testified yesterday that the former French intelligence agent who collaborated with him on his spy novel "Topaz" hoped his revelations would start a "convulsion" in France that would allow the agent to return home a hero.

Mr. Uris is being sued for \$2 million by Philippe de Vassoli, who says the author violated a contract that provided an even division of royalties and film proceeds from the book.

In Superior Court, Mr. Uris said that Mr. de Vassoli wanted to expose alleged Communist influence in the French intelligence service so he could become a hero.

Mr. Uris admits there was a contract, but says Mr. de Vassoli violated it by selling some of his material to Life, Look and the London Sunday Times.

The two men worked together in 1965 on the novel.

Only Fog Lifts

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—International flights into and out of Orly Airport here resumed early this afternoon after a thick fog, which had caused cancellations and delays, had cleared up, airport authorities said.



"RESTRIKE THE NARROW WORLD"—Artists of Braunschweig City Theater in West Germany putting finishing touches on an enormous foot that will be used in forthcoming production of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." A like-sized left foot will also be on stage and the two will represent the problem of personal power.

Members of Key House Unit Open Trade Talks in Europe

PARIS, Jan. 6 (IHT).—Fourteen of the 25 members of the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives—minus ailing Chairman Wilbur Mills—began today a round of European talks that are expected to play an important role in Congress's eventual approval of an international trade agreement.

The committee members met with officials of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and will have a second and round of talks at OECD tomorrow. They will also meet with officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade tomorrow.

Mr. Mills, D. Ark., had been scheduled to lead the delegation on this trip, which continues in Brussels next week, but was taken ill early this week. The acting chairman is Rep. Al Ullman, D., Ore.

The committee's meeting next Monday and Tuesday with members of the Common Market Commission will come just prior to the second round of trade negotiations between the United States and the Common Market. President Nixon's negotiator, William Eberle, will open the new round of talks on Friday of next week.

The Ways and Means Committee members will play an important role in eventual congressional action on the trade agreement Mr. Eberle signs with the Europeans. It had originally been hoped that the negotiations would be finished by mid-January, when Congress reconvenes, but now it is thought a subsequent session might be necessary.

The two sides have so far been wide apart, with the United States insisting among other things on an international grain-stocking agreement and limitations on the Common Market's trade agreements with countries in the European Free Trade Association.

Bid for Russian Trade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The United States will soon end what Rep. Paul Findley says is a trade-policy discrimination against the Soviet Union, the Illinois Democrat predicts.

The Anti-Imperialist Hospital

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Drop in Traffic Induces Comsat Not to Cut Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Hopes of early cuts in transatlantic telephone rates appear to have been dashed by a decision of the Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat) not to reduce satellite transmission fees.

Comsat, a semi-public body, announced it had dropped plans for rate cuts because traffic had fallen substantially short of expectations and because of uncertainties about the future use of communications satellites.

Comsat had projected a rate reduction early this year of up to 15.5 percent in transatlantic rates and of 20 percent in satellite services between the United States and Central America.

It had been anticipated that some of the benefit of the reductions would be passed on to telephone and cable customers by the commercial companies that make use of satellites.

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The two men worked together in 1965 on the novel.

N.Y.C. Transit Fare Is Raised to 35 Cents

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).

—New York City's bus and subway fares rose yesterday from 30 cents to 35. Following negotiation of a new wage contract for the Transit Authority's 40,000 employees, there had been speculation that the fare might go as high as 45 cents, but the State Legislature held down the rise by voting financial aid for public transport.

Bus and subway fares were 15 cents from 1953 to 1966, when they rose to 20 cents. They went to 30 cents in 1970.

The two men worked together in 1965 on the novel.

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Treaty-Making Power at Issue

U.S. Gets a Persian Gulf Base In Compact Bypassing Senate

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—In a move to maintain a U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area, the United States has entered into an unpublicized agreement to establish a permanent naval station on the island of Bahrain.

According to State Department officials, the agreement represents an extension of arrangements that the United States has had over the last 30 years to use a British naval base on Bahrain.

These officials explained that now that Britain had given up its protectorate role in Bahrain and pulled its military forces out of the Persian Gulf, it was decided that the United States should enter into an agreement with the new independent government of Bahrain to have the Navy's small Middle East Force continue to use some of the facilities of the former British base.

To some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, among them Clifford P. Case, R.-N.J., the base agreement with Bahrain raises the constitutional

question of whether new foreign commitments are being undertaken without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Executive Agreement

Leasing of the naval facilities now owned by Bahrain was arranged in the form of an executive agreement, which does not have to be submitted to the Senate for approval.

A similar agreement with Portugal, extending American base rights on the Azores, was announced on Dec. 10, and it prompted Sen. Case and four other committee members to introduce a resolution calling on the executive branch to submit the accord as a treaty. The sponsors, who included Jacob K. Javits, R.-N.Y., and Democratic Sens. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri and Frank Church of Idaho, said the time had come for the Senate to "reassert itself in the treaty-making area."

In recent days, the committee staff had informed the senators of the Bahrain base agreement, and when Congress returns later this month the Case resolution, which would declare the points it makes to be "the sense of the Senate," is expected to be broadened to cover this new accord.

The agreement with Bahrain, which is unclassified, was signed on Dec. 23. According to State Department officials, there has been no public announcement at the request of the Bahrain government. Bahrain is said to be sensitive about granting the only foreign base in the area.

Diplomatic sources say that Bahrain was interested in having the United States take over part of the former British base as a way of assuring U.S. protection against the Soviet Union, neighboring Iraq and Iran, which makes territorial claims on Bahrain.

No Commitments

State Department officials emphasized that the agreement contains no military or political commitments, either explicitly or implicitly, to Bahrain or other countries in the area. They called the base a "flag-showing operation."

Bahrain, which is 240 square miles in area, gives its name to a group of islands in the Persian Gulf.

Safety Claim

"The discharge did not cause any danger to humans, marine life or the environment," it added.

Pentagon and Atomic Energy Commission officials were unable to say immediately what the cited safety limits were.

However, an AEC spokesman said he understood the radioactivity was very small and that "the contamination would certainly be diluted once it entered the river."

The Navy has a large submarine base at New London.

Malta Prelate Flies to Rome Unexpectedly

Intermediary's Role With British Rumored

By Theodore Shabad

Associated Press

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Roman Catholic archbishop of Malta, the most Rev. Michael Gonzi, flew to Rome from Malta today in what was regarded as an unexpected trip. His aides declined to disclose the length or nature of the visit.

The Vatican said it learned of the 56-year-old prelate's presence in Rome through press reports and knew nothing of his plane, when he left Malta earlier in the day, the archbishop was believed to have been en route to London amid speculation that he might act as a mediator in the dispute between Malta and Britain over military bases.

But he showed up in Rome, accompanied by his doctor. At the airport he gave his Roman address as the convent of the Franciscan nuns of Malta.

possible Mediator

The physician, Dr. Paolo Falanga, declined to say if Archbishop Gonzi planned to go to London later. With relations between Britain and Malta strained, the archbishop was regarded as a possible mediator.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff conferred with the archbishop for more than an hour last night. The subject of their discussion was not announced.

After Mr. Mintoff told Britain to pay a higher rent for naval facilities on the strategic Mediterranean Island, Britain said it would withdraw its personnel. The first of 10,000 servicemen and their dependents will leave on Saturday, but the evacuation is expected to last well beyond the deadline of Jan. 15.

The president said his wife's plan—inspired by a visit to Disneyland and the target of violent student protests—was being exploited politically to discredit the authorities.

"The armed forces will respond if they are discredited," he said.

A student leader, disclaiming political motivation for the protests against the \$4-million cost of such a project, said that they would continue.

Suharto Backs Plans for Park Like Disneyland

DKAKARTA, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—President Suharto warned students today that he would use special powers to crush any unconstitutional action to block his wife's plans to build an "Indonesia in miniature" pleasure park.

The president said his wife's plan—inspired by a visit to Disneyland and the target of violent student protests—was being exploited politically to discredit the authorities.

"The armed forces will respond if they are discredited," he said.

A student leader, disclaiming political motivation for the protests against the \$4-million cost of such a project, said that they would continue.

About 500 supporters of Mr. Mintoff threatened to break into a Nationalist party club outside Valletta, the capital, last night until the police removed from its walls two posters showing Mr. Mintoff destroying Malta. In another subversive poster reading "Malta backs Mintoff" were smeared with red paint.

RAF Stark Special

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—A special Royal Air Force plane dubbed "The Stark Special" with a gynecologist aboard will fly 20 pregnant British women from Malta to Britain on Sunday.

The women are all expected to give birth in the next week.

NATO Council Meets

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—NATO's Atlantic Council met here today for the first time this year to review developments following Britain's decision to withdraw from Malta, informed sources said.

They declined to comment on reports that Italy is pressuring for British forces to remain on the island and is preparing proposals to lessen the \$11 million gap between Britain and Malta over yearly rental for the bases.

The sources said that Italy wants to preserve a British military presence on Malta for the double purpose of denying it to the Soviet Union and of avoiding any new NATO installations in Italian territory.

Officially, NATO regards the rupture in the British-Maltese negotiations as a bilateral question.

According to NATO sources, the alliance feels that the strategic importance of the island has lessened in recent years, but many strategists believe it still has value.

Mr. McLaughlin's wealth was estimated at \$275 million, and he donated millions to Canadian universities, financed more than 400 Canadian doctors' studies abroad, gave \$2 million to start the McLaughlin Science Planatorium in Toronto and \$1 million to expand Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children.

Mr. McLaughlin, known throughout the auto industry as "Mr. Sam," had been ailing for some time, a spokesman for GM said in Detroit. He died at his Oshawa home, along Lake Ontario.

He entered the auto business with his father

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The Dilemma of the Press

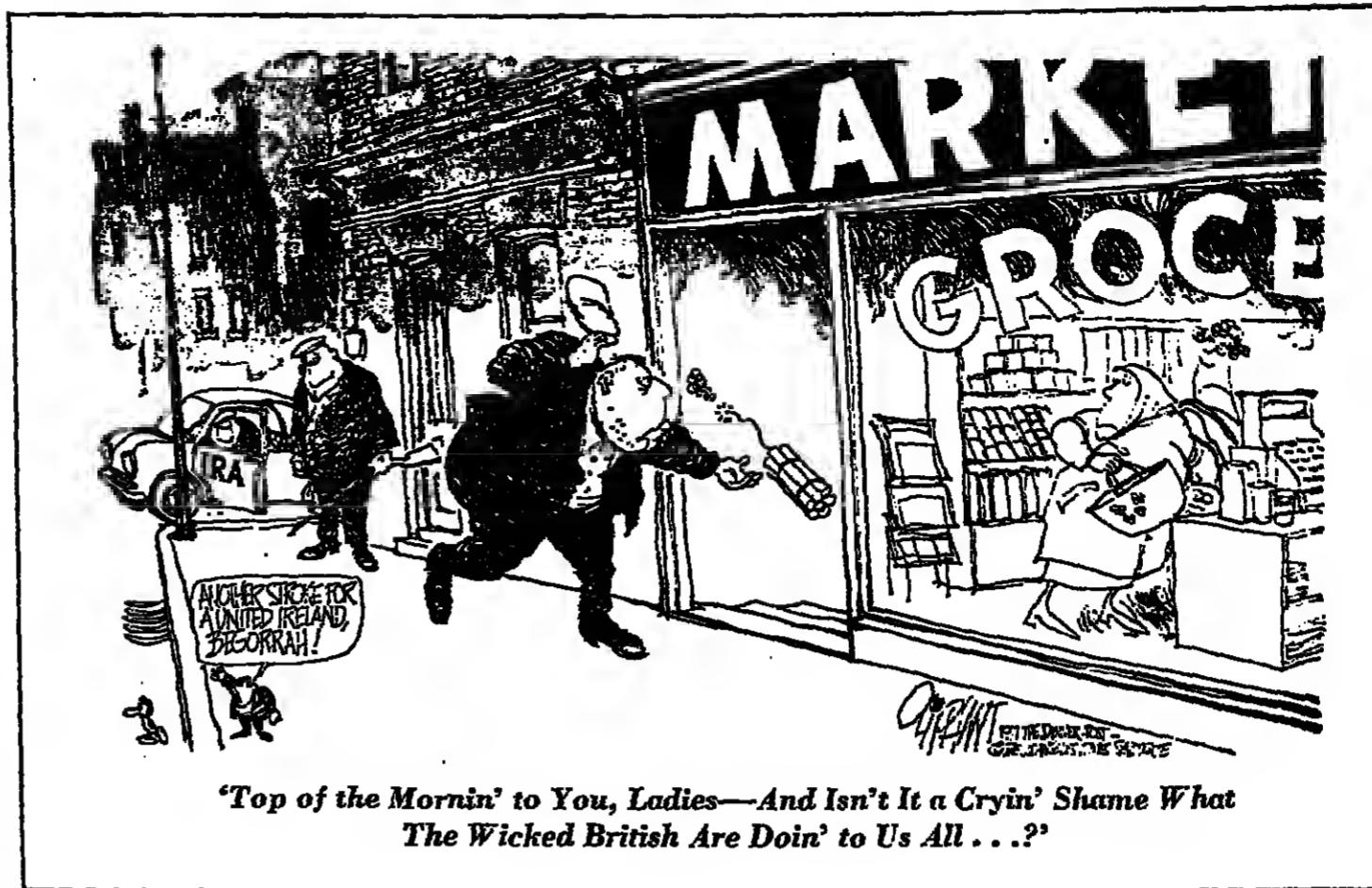
It will be generally conceded (except by Mr. Jack Anderson and sundry Democratic presidential hopefuls) that the papers on the Nixon administration's attitude toward the Indo-Pakistani war do not add much to the public's knowledge of what that attitude was or how, basically, it was formed. But the publication of those papers does impart a new fragility to the concept of confidentiality within the government, and it does hint at a serious policy rift within the administration. To that extent, it represents a dilemma for government. But it also creates, or rather enhances, a dilemma for the press.

Access by the public to its government has increased with the years. When it is remembered that the Constitution of the United States was drafted in executive session; that within living memory Presidents could not be quoted directly without their express and specific consent, and that the live, televised presidential news conference is only about 20 years old, it can be seen that the whole ideal of freedom of information has expanded notably. In what other era, in what other country, could a chief executive expect to encounter before a national audience the kind of questions which were put to President Nixon in the interview he granted the Columbia Broadcasting System the other evening?

Yet it may be doubted whether an increase of public understanding has matched the opening of doors upon government counsel. Part of this is due to the complexity of to-

day's world—and of the agencies that govern it. The massive Pentagon Papers left much critical material untouched—just as repeated investigations both governmental and scholarly of Pearl Harbor down through the years have left vital questions about the attack unanswered. Moreover, the very multiplicity of governmental approaches to the public has permitted manipulation: The calculated leak, the uninformative press conference, the "background" briefing, the secrecy stamp (as well as its evasion)—all of these have contributed to such a mass of hints and facts, lies and half-truths that the hard core of truth (and truth is often in the eye of the beholder) is overwhelmed.

As the channel for this material, the news media find their own role made more difficult, not easier, by a glut of information and misinformation. Sometimes they are placed in the awkward position of defending the confidentiality of their own sources of information, while denying that confidentiality to others, or holding public figures (not always in government) to account, while freed of legal accountability under the widening interpretations of the First Amendment. This constitutes a very heavy responsibility, which increases, rather than decreases, with each expansion of the right to know. That responsible members of the profession of news dissemination are aware of this is patent enough. But there are the irresponsibles—and the possibility that some day, in some different climate of opinion, the former may have to pay for the latter.



'Top of the Mornin' to You, Ladies—And Isn't It a Cryin' Shame What The Wicked British Are Doin' to Us All...?'

The New U.S. Asia Policy: III

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The new Asia policy of the United States is inextricably involved in the old Asia policy that shaped up after World War II but was most clearly articulated by Foster Dulles during the Eisenhower administration.

The Dulles policy viewed Communist Russia and Communist China as an ideological monolith and concentrated on building alliances to prevent the smaller states south of them from falling like a row of dominoes.

In West Asia this policy sought to protect the Suez Canal and in East Asia it sought to hold the Malacca Strait between Indonesia and Malaysia, a passage through which almost all Japanese fuel requirements travel. Dulles failed in West Asia by provoking a Soviet military aid program that leapfrogged over the Baghdad Pact. Moreover his judgments on Egypt proved woefully misguided.

President Nixon's policy is becoming evident even before Dulles died that Russia and China in fact detested each other and were governed by nationalist suspicions and ideological rivalries. But by that time the United States had assumed the burden from France of trying to squash a Communist drive for power moving southward from North Vietnam.

Whether the new Asia policy will be able to exploit the evident Sino-Soviet quarrel, to erect some kind of dam in Southeast Asia is still doubtful. Peking will do almost anything to prevent Soviet influence from gaining in Indochina—but it is unlikely that "almost anything" would include detectable assistance to the U.S. cause. Only after Nixon's Chinese journey will one be able to judge—on the Vietnam battlefield and at the Paris peace talks—whether chances of compromise still prevail among the Arab states of the neighboring Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

almost as strong as that of the Bangladeshis against Bangladeshis. But these things are not easy to achieve.

gaining influence in both Bengal and Bihar. But these things are not easy to achieve.

Not Popular

Even now, in Egypt, Moscow finds that despite all its help, Russians are not popular with Egyptians. A similar situation is likely to arise in India. Mrs. Gandhi, a proud nationalist, is unlikely to view complacently any further extension of Soviet influence.

Moreover, she faces the task of keeping control of West Bengal, a most combustible state. She knows Peking's view of the region and she also knows that Soviet diplomatic missions in India include several excellent Bengali-speakers.

What can the new U.S. Asia policy do about this situation?

There are three requirements: (1) to assume a calm, courteous stance in India and set about mending a badly battered relationship; (2) to help the remainder of Pakistan—now a Middle Eastern state—to regain its feet and accept more modest aspirations and commitments; (3) to maintain or permanent station in the Indian Ocean area a sufficient naval squadron to discourage shellshocked states from Ceylon to Mauritius and Madagascar from succumbing to wholly anti-Western regimes.

This took a measure of political courage because Nixon, like all of his recent predecessors, had forsworn such a step. Devolution, after all, is a confession of a policy failure, and Nixon had the chutzpah to make it sound like a success.

But in typical fashion, the administration has been overselling the achievement. It is claiming total victory, Madison Avenue style, when the fact is that it abandoned completely the demand for important simultaneous trade concessions.

If the Common Market continues further discriminate against American farm exports, for example—and there are some signs that this may happen—gains derived from the devaluation can be negated.

Treasury Secretary John B. Connally is known to be miffed by the President's decision to soften the U.S. negotiating position, in order to assure agreement on the currency realignment. Connally was prepared to maintain a tougher stand—but now has been forced to abandon his chief club, the 10 percent import surcharge. With the gold chio also played, U.S. negotiating leverage from here on looks less impressive.

Experts also see potential weaknesses in the currency agreement itself. One problem: There is no actual control or discipline that requires any of the countries to maintain the new "central" rates that have been established.

There has not even been the gold change in the price of gold, just a promise that legislation will go to Congress when evidence of trade concessions can be shown. It will be interesting to see how the administration packages minor gains on this front when it sends the gold message to Capitol Hill.

For the moment, everything rests on a sort of "rules of proper conduct" procedure among nations, and the United States—the perpetrator of the import surcharge—knows that those rules are honored only when they jibe with national interest.

SALT and Nixon's Travel Plans

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—In Vienna, Soviet and American negotiators have resumed the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

As they returned to the table, both the timing and the shape of an agreement has become clearer. And there is an important interrelationship between the two.

When President Nixon announced that he will be going to the Soviet Union in May it was widely assumed in Washington that he would use that occasion to formalize a SALT agreement that presumably would have been initiated by his negotiators in the meantime. It also was assumed here that he knew the general outlines of the kind of agreement he could get with Moscow and that he was prepared to make the necessary decisions to nail it down.

What has been largely overlooked is the relationship of the SALT agreement to the Nixon trip to China scheduled for Feb. 21-23. It is a delicate balancing act Nixon is playing with the two major Communist powers and each has let it be known that it has certain suspicions and perhaps reservations about the President's dealings with the other. The Peking talks are going to be difficult enough without adding any intervening burden, and a Soviet-American SALT agreement would be just that. The Chinese have condemned the SALT talks as rank collusion between the nuclear superpowers, and Mr. Nixon is not likely to give substance to that charge by signing up with Moscow before he has finished his visit to China.

At this moment India seems the big victor of the recent conflict but, in a longer term sense, this may prove an incorrect assessment. The new state of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, could prove to be a cancer on India's side.

The violent, talented and impoverished Bengali people of Bangladesh undoubtedly will serve as a magnet to the many more Bengalis in India, clustered around Calcutta. There is bound to be an Indian Bengali separatist movement. Both Muslim and Hindu Bengalis cherish a resentment against New Delhi

that has been growing for a long time.

It is so, and a good many in government who deal with the SALT problem think it is. Then SALT will come to a head in March and April. Meanwhile, the Vienna talks will go on, and usefully so, but with no Nixon decisions on the critical points of issue until March at the earliest.

Exactly what Soviet motives are

additional ceiling on submarine launched ballistic missiles, but on this the Soviet Union has been adamantly opposed. As things stand now the number of Soviet subs with SLBMs, operational, undergoing fitting and under construction, is currently almost exactly the same as the number of such operational U.S. subs. This has led some here to think Moscow would agree to a freeze at parity in numbers, but so far that has not been the case.

The Soviet argument is that if the subs are to be included, then the American forward based systems must be included. The FBS

are nuclear weapons that can be carried by land-based and carrier-based American planes to Soviet soil, both in Europe and in the Pacific. The United States insists that FBS are a matter to be considered in a hoped-for East-West dialogue of mutual balanced force reductions on both sides of the line in Europe. If FBS thus is left out, then SLBMs also must be left out. There the deadlock stands. Furthermore, no mutual balanced force reduction talks are yet in sight.

New Hints

Moscow has always put its major emphasis at SALT on curbing the American ABM system.

The hints that it is prepared to accept something less than strict ABM parity indicates that that is still Moscow's No. 1 priority.

Whether the new hints, passed to the Americans prior to the holiday recess, indicate a desire to button up SALT before Mr.

Nixon goes to Peking is unknown but the Russians don't need much help in guessing what may be in the President's mind on the timing of an agreement.

Richard Nixon, as is evident to everyone, has a complicated game plan in both domestic and foreign affairs designed to have the maximum political effect in this presidential election year.

A failure to come to terms on SALT probably would not be fatal in itself, to his re-election. But a SALT pact in May certainly would give a boost to his "generation of peace" election theme.

As it now appears, to get that he will have to make some hard choices, probably including abandonment of the quest for a limit on submarine missiles. Hopefully, he can tell the American public that by cutting in the considerably larger American bomber fleet he has come up with an agreement that amounts to overall parity.

But President Nixon has, at least, scored by getting the dollar devalued. That was necessary, it had to be done, and he did it.

The trouble is that in his mind

to go to Peking and Moscow

with the Western world economic alliance restored, rather than shattered, he has created the illusion of an even bigger success.

This can haunt him later.

Perspective On Dollar Devaluation

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—Lots of people have been puzzling at President Nixon for describing the Dec. 18 re-tethering of international currency relationships as "the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world."

Mr. Nixon's propensity for rhetorical excess should by now be well known. In this case, he might be inclined, for the fact is that a multilateral negotiation to realign currencies had never been tried before.

Even Nobel laureate Paul Samuelson, who once invited Mr. Nixon to "rejoice the human race" while criticizing the President's economic policies, described the December result not only as a "triumph for President Nixon" but "something of a triumph for the whole world."

The net effect of the December exercise could be of enormous benefit to the U.S. economy. It provides an average depreciation of the dollar of about 12 percent compared to other currencies, which will give U.S. goods a significant new competitive edge in world markets; make imports here more expensive; and thus help whittle down the balance of payments deficit.

Provides Key

Wisely, President Nixon provided the key for the whole agreement by promising to ask Congress for an 8.8 percent increase in the dollar price of gold—from \$35 to \$38 an ounce. That would automatically devalue the dollar, making it worth only 1/28th of an ounce of gold instead of 1/32th.

This took a measure of political courage because Nixon, like all of his recent predecessors, had forsworn such a step. Devolution, after all, is a confession of a policy failure, and Nixon had the chutzpah to make it sound like a success.

But in typical fashion, the administration has been overselling the achievement. It is claiming total victory, Madison Avenue style, when the fact is that it abandoned completely the demand for important simultaneous trade concessions.

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Treasury Secretary John B. Connally is known to be miffed by the President's decision to soften the U.S. negotiating position, in order to assure agreement on the currency realignment. Connally was prepared to maintain a tougher stand—but now has been forced to abandon his chief club, the 10 percent import surcharge. With the gold chio also played, U.S. negotiating leverage from here on looks less impressive.

Experts also see potential weaknesses in the currency agreement itself. One problem: There is no actual control or discipline that requires any of the countries to maintain the new "central" rates that have been established.

There has not even been the gold change in the price of gold, just a promise that legislation will go to Congress when evidence of trade concessions can be shown. It will be interesting to see how the administration packages minor gains on this front when it sends the gold message to Capitol Hill.

For the moment, everything rests on a sort of "rules of proper conduct" procedure among nations, and the United States—the perpetrator of the import surcharge—knows that those rules are honored only when they jibe with national interest.

Force on Dollar

What is already clear is that the major nations are forcing the dollar to the high end of the larger permissible range around the "central" rate, which keeps the amount of the dollar devaluation to the least amount.

Moreover, no agreement is yet in sight on how to neutralize the \$45 billion in dollars held in official reserves by other governments, or even how to handle additional accumulations of dollars that are bound to be built up.

But President Nixon has, at least, scored by getting the dollar devalued. That was necessary, it had to be done, and he did it. The trouble is that in his mind

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In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

January 7, 1922

NEW YORK—Plans have been completed by the police here to regulate vehicular traffic on main thoroughfares by a system of colored searchlights operating from a single control station in the heart of the city. When the system is completed, it will allow the traffic dictator to press a button and cause scores of red lights to flash at strategic points throughout the city and thus halt thousands of vehicles at once, and allowing other thousands to proceed.

It is thus not surprising to hear Mr. Nixon uphold his two-China policy on the diplomatic level. To be sure, he did not try to minimize the failure of that policy in the UN, where Taiwan was ousted, but he rejects both the diplomatic recognition of the Peking regime and the revision of the treaties in force with those whom Peking calls "the Chiang Kai-shek clique."

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Letters

A Correction

I should be most grateful if you would allow me to correct an important error which occurred in your report in the JET (Jan. 6) on the BBC television program on Northern Ireland. It was stated in the sixth paragraph that all but one of the eight Irish political figures who participated in the program supported the Northern Ireland government's policy of internment without trial.

RAMON L. KENNEDY,
Ambassador of Ireland,
Paris.

because of the participants' opposition to internment.

It is because this crucial issue was not raised in the breakdown in community relations in Northern Ireland that I would request you to correct an important error which I am quite sure was entirely unintentional.

RAMON L. KENNEDY,
Ambassador of Ireland,
Paris.

At each meeting of the UN, the governments decide how they want to use it, and instruct their delegates accordingly. What has your correspondent to say about the performance of the governments?

Christmas Cards

See that the West German greeting card industry wants to curb the sale of UNICEF Christmas cards because they cut into the profits of commercial card manufacturers and "have initiated legal action" (JET, 25-26 Dec.).

The UN is an instrument designed by governments to be used in specific ways for specific purposes. It is fair to say that the purposes have changed since it was set up, and that has made it less reliable than it was 25 years ago. But like any instrument, it can work only as it is directed by its user.

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News Analysis

Papers Show Aides Pushed by Events

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—The country has now caught up with the movies and received some real-life Anderson tapes, or minutes, and they offer a fascinating glimpse of government's aching account of how high-ranking officials talk to each other under stress.

But to be read fairly and probably, these revelations also need more explanation and information, only some of which is available so far.

These are not the equivalent of the Pentagon papers on Vietnam. In one sense, they are even more vivid: they record the crisis managers in action, barely one month after the fact, in the early days of the India-Pakistan war.

In every other sense, however, they are only fragmentary. They deal with tactical discussions during a few days, without relation to the larger calculations of American interests, in South Asia and elsewhere.

The Anderson minutes do not offer conclusive proof of any major deception. The Nixon administration's sympathy for Pakistan and anger over what it called Indian "aggression" were obvious at the time. But they do reveal that the White House secretly toyed with the wish to give more positive military help to Pakistan than it acknowledged.

And the further disclosure yesterday of Ambassador Kenneth W. Keating's complaint about the administration's public statements suggests that the judgments of the White House may have rested on a debatable reading of pre-war diplomatic events.

Indeed, the new disclosures once again point up the failure of the Nixon administration to reveal all the reasons for the President's anger at the Indians, for his willingness at every turn to give the Pakistanis the benefit of every doubt and for his readiness to side conspicuously with Pakistan and China while the Soviet Union thus enhanced its position in India and the Indian Ocean.

The papers also suggest a remarkable degree of frustration and anger by the President and his principal security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, over the presumed unwillingness of the bureaucracy to follow their instructions and adopt their view of the war. And they demonstrate some of the methods—from threats to jokes—that Mr. Kissinger used to enforce the presidential will.

The leak of these papers to columnist Jack Anderson, particularly so soon after the Pentagon papers, obviously troubles the White House and many other high government officials. The hunt for the culprit is less energetic than might be imagined, apparently because the consequences are thought to be more of an embarrassment than a compromise of diplomatic or military secrets.

But a breach of confidence about discussions at such a high level may result in serious side effects. It could encourage an already secretive President to cut off even more officials from policy deliberations, thus denying them both influence and understanding. It could also further inhibit the candor of official discussions and record-keeping.

It is widely believed here, even by many reporters who delight in printing secrets, that orderly administration and fair dealings with the public as well as with other nations require a certain amount of confidentiality in government offices. This view reflects the conviction that sound decisions depend upon energetic and free debate and upon often brutal judgments about the motives, strengths and weaknesses of individuals, groups and governments.

But secrecy is also widely employed here to mislead the public, to hide errors of judgment or calculations of personal or political profit. It has therefore become customary for reporters to try to penetrate official confidences and to receive and print as much information as they can get, from both sympathetic and disgruntled sources.

Often the reporters do not learn enough to explain events fully. Sometimes they learn more than the government deems to be in the national interest. The government's most effective defense against leaks from inside is an information policy of candor that satisfies public curiosity about an event and leaves officials immune to charges of duplicity or deception.

The audience for Mr. Anderson's disclosures was unusually large here yesterday, clearly because the Nixon administration's policies and conduct in South Asia over the last 10 months are not yet widely understood.

The White House minutes confirm a general fear that India might seek to dismember West Pakistan after it severed East Pakistan from the West. The basic fear for that fear has not been publicly demonstrated, and it was not discussed at the compromised meetings.

The minutes portray an unseen President driving his assistants into words and deeds that would punish India. But they reveal nothing about Mr. Nixon's apparent personal affinity for the Pakistani leaders and dislike of high Indian officials. Nor do they shed any light on the intensity of the effort the White House

says it made to find a peaceful solution.

One of Mr. Anderson's recent columns about the war—but not the documents he has released—portrayed the President as confident that the Indians would not allow themselves to become wholly dependent on the Russians and that the risks of defending them were therefore less than critics believe.

But there has been no official explanation to this effect, nor any accounting of why the United States was willing to diminish its own influence in India and in the new state of Bangladesh through Indo-Pakistan exertions and assertions that could not alter the course of the war.

If these issues were debated among high officials, the record remains secret. The tone of the settings now divulged suggests that Mr. Kissinger, as so often before, may simply have been formulating policy as privately determined by the President, with no back-talk wanted, and hardly any offered.

Text of Dec. 6 Session

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (WP).—Following is a typescript of the text of one of three secret documents available to The Washington Post by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson describing a meeting of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group (WSAG):

Memorandum for Record
Subject: Washington Special Action Group Meeting on Indo-Pak Hostilities; 6 December 1971

1.—The NSC Washington Special Action Group met in the Situation Room, the White House, at 1100, Monday, 6 December, to consider the Indo-Pakistan situation. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Kissinger.

2.—Attendees:

A. Principals:

Mr. Henry Kissinger,
Mr. David Packard, Defense
Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson,
State.

Gen. William Westmoreland,
Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Richard Helms, CIA.

Mr. Donald McDonald, AID.

B. Others:

Mr. James Noyes, Defense.

Mr. Armistead Seiden, Defense.

Rear Adm. Robert Weller, CIA.

Office of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Capt. Howard Kay, OJCS.

Mr. Harold Saunders, NSC.

Col. Richard Kennedy, NSC.

Mr. Samuel Hoskinson, NSC.

Mr. Donald MacDonald, AID.

Mr. Maurice Williams, AID.

Mr. John Waller, CIA.

Mr. Samuel De Palma, State.

Mr. Bruce Laingen, State.

Mr. Christopher Van Hollen, State.

Mr. Samuel De Palma, State.

Mr. Bruce Laingen, State.

Mr. Joseph Sisco, State.

Mr. Armistead Seiden, Defense.

Mr. James Noyes, Defense.

Mr. John Waller, CIA.

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PARIS MOVIES

Girardot: *Woman of the Year*

By Thomas Quinn Curiss

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT)—Annie Girardot is the cinema's woman of the year. Her latest movie, "La Vieille Ville," opened here at the Concorde-Panthéon, the Dragon and the Lumières-Gaumont yesterday afternoon and, by nightfall, "full house" sign was posted at all three houses.

The film offers a glimpse at the Girardot histrionic range. She follows her role of a tragic, persecuted teacher who had an affair with one of her students in "Mourir d'Aimer," with an amusing portrait of a haughty leftover of the upper middle classes, vacationing at a seaside resort. She enters into a mild flirtation with a footloose bachelor who is staying at her hotel.

The film is a very fragile, light-wheeled vehicle for Miss Girardot and her polished partner, Philippe Nohret. However, there is room for Michael Lonsdale, who energetically enacts a glibious pastor who bugs his food while his nuzzled wife eats.

Much of the humor is a cartooning of the surrounding types: the snuffy manager, the oily head-waiter, the pushover chambermaid, the female porter, but it is not boring because the direc-

tion of Jean-Pierre Blanc has an airy quality that suits the flimsy script and Miss Girardot and Mr. Nohret conduct their uncertain courtship delightfully.

André Cayatte's "Mourir d'Aimer," based on the real case, will be released in the United States in February. It was a hit in France, Germany and South America and it is expected to repeat its European success in North America.

New Film

This week Annie Girardot is completing another film, "La Mandarine," an adaptation of Christine de Rivière's best-selling novel about a closely united family, the proprietors of a deluxe Parisian hotel. Edouard Molinaro is directing and it is being shot entirely in the elegant Hôtel Lancaster, the lobby of which has taken on the look of a sound stage.

Kept lights glare from every corner. The doorman stands guard to prevent untimely arrivals from interrupting the shooting. The camera crew and grips are forever in whispered conferences and when a loundmouthed assistant bawls "Silence!" guests scurry on tiptoe to the elevator.

The usual movie practice is to

reproduce such a setting in the studios. A replica of Berlin's pre-war Hotel Eden was constructed on the MGM lot for "Grand Hotel." The art director, Turner, built Ritz suites and Ritz corridors at Boulogne-sur-Seine for Billy Wilder's "Love in the Afternoon" and Hitchcock has recently filmed a scene in a London Hilton drawing room at Pinewood.

"I prefer this method," explained Mr. Molinaro, a director of the new school. "It gives an authentic feel to the scenes and it is damned convenient. We are using the lobby, several suites and the kitchen which is the

family's headquarters. There the clan gathers for midnight feasts after the customers have gone to bed. 'La Mandarine' is an Oriental night-lamp that sheds a soothng glow, one of comfort and ease, a sort of magic light. There were many suggestions for an English title. We've decided on 'Sweet Desception.' Madeleine Renaud is playing the old mother. Annie Girardot is the daughter, Marie-Hélène Bréart another daughter, Jean-Claude Dauphin the young son and Murray Head—who was the arrivate youngster in "Sunday Bloody Sunday," a winning intruder to the

circle who causes many squabbles."

Dressing Room

Room 14 on the Lancaster's second floor is Miss Girardot's dressing room. Here she relaxes and recovers between takes. She was in a buoyant mood the other afternoon, talking eagerly about her films, past, present and future. Her engaging vivacity is not limited to her performances.

"I'm anxious to know what the American reactions to 'Mourir d'Aimer' will be," she said, a glint of doubt crossing her face. "The English thought the boy, bearded and mature, was too old for the part. But the boy in the case was just such a boy, looking much older than his years. Of course, the role could have been cast so that he would seem a wide-eyed, innocent adolescent, but that was not the story and Cayatte is a stickler for authenticity."

Miss Girardot has always been an adventuresome actress and hopes to remain one. She had classic training at the Conservatoire and subsequently was a member of the Comédie-Française company. On the boulevard stage she has played the Bronx stenographer in "Two for the Seesaw," the Marilyn Monroe-esque figure in Arthur Miller's "After the Fall," the blind heroine of the thriller, "Wait Until Dark" and the mischievous parlour maid suspected of murder in Achard's "L'Assassin."

"I think I've proven that I'm opposed to typecasting," she remarked with a touch of pride. "Many performers claim to be, but the majority strive for the personal image and remain resolutely themselves. I played a sideshow freak in the Italian film, 'The Monkey Woman,' my face covered with hair. I was warned against doing that; but I believe acting any role—from duchess to kitchen slavey—must be a form of transformation. I enjoy challenge and change. They stimulate. An actress should not repeat the same performance over and over again. Imagine what would happen to an author who published the same book every year!"

Miss Girardot's screen career began in "Treize à Table" in 1955, but it was as a Milanese street-walker in Visconti's "Rocco and His Brothers" that she created an outstanding impression and became, thereafter, a star. She married Renato Salvatore, who interpreted one of Rocco's brothers and murdered her in the film. Their marriage has been long-lasting and happy, and they have a daughter.

Ask the owner of the antique shop—the restaurant belongs to her husband, Pierre Menneveau. There is an unmarked door on the street side and another with a mound posted next to it in the courtyard. The latter leads through a wax museum (all about 18th-century hand-making), under 11th-century vaults and eventually to the Rotisserie.

This is a world of electronic comfort mixed with traditional elegance, where food and wine would be hard to fault in any way.

FASHION

A Change
Of Name
And Style

By Helen Johnson

PARIS, Jan. 6 (IHT)—It is time to change the name of the shop that has been "Mia-Vicky" for four years. It is also the story of two American girls who sound as if they had stepped out of Colette's old fiction's novel "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay."

Two pretty girls had in Paris a stock of fashion drawings under their arms and not a sou to their names. They took an apartment with a view of the Eiffel Tower, paint the place orange and purple, dye their stockings to match in the kitchen sink design and wear their own kooky clothes, pose in the nude, and raise cocker spaniels. Before long, they became the toast of the town. They also meet the Richard Burtons and convince Elizabeth Taylor to become a partner in the new Mia-Vicky shop. That was not too hard. Miss Taylor adores clothes.

Eventually, Mia married designer Louis Périn (from whom she is now divorced) and Vicki married Burton's makeup man, Ron Berkley.

Mia

Mia, the daughter of the New York model Lisa Farnsworth, was more flamboyant. She had a super-star body, liquid black hair and the head-on, hard-edged aggressiveness of a seasoned public relations man. Vicki, who was more witty and tender, had serious designing talent and quiet, consistent drive. She held the fort after Mia left France last year to become a painter in California. Last week in Gstaad, Vicki and Elizabeth Taylor decided to buy Mia out of the business and make it just "Vicky Tiel."

So everything is changing. First the decor. Vicki got a break when Larry Bartscher, a talented American decorator, who worked for Bendel and Revlon, agreed to rede the shop. Mr. Bartscher, who is settling in



A pair of designs by Vicky Tiel.

Paris' took one look at the stark and modern Mia-Vicky decor and decided it clashed with Vicki's romantic clothes. So he is changing the shop into a "My Fair Lady" dressing room. "But tongue-in-cheek," he hastened to say. "I'm not trying to make it look real."

After Mr. Bartscher is through next week, the place will look like a Cecil Beaton theater set with fake grass, living a conversation pit with a huge white Edwardian bird cage hanging over it. The two doves in it will be called "Liz and Dickie." Hot-pink hollyhocks will climb up the sky-blue walls, with clouds floating around.

White trellised gasbo-shaped fitting rooms, palm trees, art nouveau lamps and ruffled floral curtains will make this the coziest, most feminine fashion shop in Paris.

Trills aside, Vicki has made gigantic strides and built a very respectable, \$300,000 business (half of it with imports).

Bendel and Bonwit Teller are steady clients and she has just started doing business with Saks Fifth Avenue. Her private customers include Ursula Andress, Juliette Greco, Elga Anderson, Faye Dunaway, Romy Schneider and Hugh Hefner's hunkies.

Vicky's style is fluid, soft and feminine. She uses flattering fabrics and keeps a delicate balance between straight femme fatale stuff (bare backs, skirts sit up to the crotch, the lot) and delicately dainty Victorian dresses with white organdy collar and cuffs.

Her fashion instinct is simple. When you ask her what she is trying to do, "Nothing," she giggles, "Just please the men."

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1972



Annie Girardot as she appears in "La Mandarine."

Photo: G. L. G. / Gamma

FASHION

A Change
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By Helen Johnson

PARIS, Jan. 6 (IHT)—It is time to change the name of the shop that has been "Mia-Vicky" for four years. It is also the story of two American girls who sound as if they had stepped out of Colette's old fiction's novel "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay."

Mia-Vicky is the name of the shop at 21 Rue Bourgogne, started four years ago by Mia Farnsworth and Vicki Tiel. It is also the story of two American girls who sound as if they had stepped out of Colette's old fiction's novel "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay."

Two pretty girls had in Paris a stock of fashion drawings under their arms and not a sou to their names. They took an apartment with a view of the Eiffel Tower, paint the place orange and purple, dye their stockings to match in the kitchen sink design and wear their own kooky clothes, pose in the nude, and raise cocker spaniels.

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Gold Prices Top \$45 on Europe Marts

Lack of Sellers Cited For Continued Rise

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Gold prices soared again to new peaks in the world's bullion markets today as the dollar fought to maintain its new value against other key currencies.

In the past when currencies have been under pressure, speculators have turned to gold, sending up its price. But today, although there was little evidence of any speculative demand for gold, its price still rose rapidly.

London dealers said this unusual situation had arisen because people who had gold were not prepared to sell, so that would-be buyers had to bargain at a price—for whatever they could get.

The reluctance to sell was attributed by some dealers to speculation that if America's trade problems are not solved, the administration might increase the official price of gold by more than the \$3 an ounce agreed at December's monetary talks.

Those who believe this development possible are holding onto their gold, hoping its value in the free market will then rise.

However, bullion houses here think it most unlikely that the Americans will seek an even higher price.

At the morning price-fixing here, the rate was raised by 35 cents an ounce and this afternoon it went up again by another 37.5 cents, making tonight's rate \$45.25.

For the third successive day this established a new peak for the London market since it was reorganized in 1968. It also meant that since Monday the price has gone up here by \$1.25 an ounce.

The trend was similar in the other big bullion markets. In Zurich, gold was 65 cents an ounce dearer at \$45.25. Paris had second thoughts about its rate.

During the morning it was stepped up by 32 cents to \$45.54 but this afternoon it came back to \$45.25.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the South African reserve bank said the bank's gold marketing policy remains unchanged.

The spokesman, commenting on the reports that the bank had temporarily halted sales on the free market to push the price higher, said the bank sold gold worth 19 million rand on the free market in the week ended Dec. 31, two million rand more than the country's current weekly output of 17 million rand.

It is in the bank's interest to maintain a stable gold market and it has no intention of manipulating the market for short-term gains, he said.

One Dollar—

LONDON, (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Jan. 6, '72	Today	Previous
Swiss (per \$1)	2.55312	2.55297
Belgian francs	44.94-97	44.92-97
Deutsche mark	3.2640	3.2717
U.S. P. Fr.	5.22-525	5.2115-75
Swiss francs	3.2575	3.25475
U.S. francs	3.2215-23	3.2203-13
Ten.	314.77	

Textile Pact Signed

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Limits on the growth of exports of man-made fibers and woolen textiles to the United States from the four major East Asian producing countries were completed today when Hong Kong and the United States signed a formal agreement. The other three big textile producers, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, have signed agreements with the United States in the past few days.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Certain-Teed in Finance Pact

INA Corp. of the United States will jointly acquire a 14.5 percent interest in Certain-Teed Products Corp., Saint-Gobain reports. Certain-Teed will issue 800,000 new shares for the purpose, 150,000 of which will be acquired by INA and the remainder by Saint-Gobain, part in cash and part in exchange for licenses for the production of glass fiber. The cash amount is estimated at about \$7 million. Certain-Teed officials say the transaction will allow it to expand the manufacture of insulation and materials containing fiber glass or foams. The agreement calls for the purchase by Certain-Teed of all U.S. patents and patent applications for glass fiber and foams owned by Saint-Gobain.

VW of Brazil Plans Expansion

Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary is to build a \$70-million factory as part of a huge expansion program. The factory will be built by 1974, open with 3,000 workers, and by 1980 employ more than 15,000. News of the expansion plans came after reports that VW is closing six factories in Germany temporarily because of labor troubles and growing competition on world markets. VW of Brazil last year took over the production of Volkswagen to the whole Latin American market from the parent company. The existing plant is the largest automobile factory in Latin America and VW's largest producer outside Germany. It currently turns out 1,400 cars a day.

Mitsubishi in Refinery-for-Oil Deal

Mitsubishi reports negotiations are at an advanced stage with the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization of Saudi Arabia on a deal under which the Japanese company would build a refinery in exchange for crude oil. Mitsubishi says the \$127-million deal calls for the construction of an oil refinery at Ryad capable of handling 15,000 barrels of crude oil daily, and the expansion of the Jidda refinery to 45,000 barrels from the present 12,000 barrels. Mitsubishi says Saudi Arabia would supply Japan with about 70 million barrels of crude oil to cover the refinery project cost.

U.K. Neutral On Beecham's Bid for Glaxo

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Japanese stock prices surged in exceptionally heavy trading today, pushing the 22-share index

that could be redeveloped, the broker added. This reasoning is exceptionally speculative, however, he cautioned.

The broker noted that investors are avoiding electrical, heavy machinery and chemical products—shares related to the capital-goods sector. Pollution-control issues are about the only exception.

Brokers said they expect the current speculative advance to continue for another week or so before the market cools off and the low-priced issues retreat under profit-taking. Then, they said, buying could switch to high-priced stocks—the traditional pattern of the Tokyo market.

U.S. Budget Is 'Expansive'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—George Shultz, President Nixon's chief budget officer, said today the administration will send Congress a "responsible," "expansive" budget for fiscal 1973 that will be balanced on a "full-employment" basis.

"It will take a fight to keep it there, I am sure, but it would be tragic to lose our sense of discipline just as the disciplined policies of recent years are paying off," he said.

Mr. Shultz said the budget for the fiscal year that ends June 30 may have, on a full-employment basis, a small deficit. A full employment budget refers to the hypothetical revenues the government would receive if the economy were operating at a level where unemployment was at 4 percent. The jobless rate is at 6 percent at present.

Even though Mr. Shultz pledged a balanced full-employment budget for fiscal 1973, his statement still implies a large actual deficit for fiscal 1973 as actual tax revenue is not expected to meet the government's spending. The actual deficit for fiscal 1972 is expected to reach \$28 billion.

"The budget is under control, but just barely," he said in remarks to the National Press Club.

He also said the economy should expand strongly this year. "The expansion hasn't come up to our ambitious target set at the beginning of the year [1971] but it is clear enough that expansion is under way," he said.

Dollars Return To Japan After Curbs Are Eased

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Dollars began to flow into Japan again today after a period of confusion since the revaluation of the yen.

The reversal of the trend followed yesterday's announcement that the ban on advance payments for Japanese exports had been lifted.

The Bank of Japan, which had been steadily selling dollars to stem a rise in the dollar's value, is now buying them to prevent its decline.

The unexpected large influx of dollars has given rise to speculation that the yen might be revalued again this year.

Banking sources say an estimated \$200 million flowed into Japan following last night's easing of exchange controls compared with an expected inflow of about \$50 million.

The Bank of Japan lowered its dollar intervention point to \$12.30 yen from yesterday's \$14.71, they noted.

Forward dollar rates also declined sharply, to about 306.50 yen for July delivery.

Banking sources questioned why the authorities decided to loosen controls so early and let the value of the dollar decline so quickly.

The value of the dollar could fall to the new central rate of 308 yen sooner than expected if present trends continue, the sources said.

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Car Sales Hit U.S. Record of 10.2 Million

23 Percent Increase In Imports Reported

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Americans bought a record 10.2 million new cars last year and foreign firms—boosting imports by 23 percent—rolled along with the four-wheel boom.

Sales of foreign cars reached a new peak of about 1,568,500 compared with 1,278,214 in 1970.

Total new car deliveries passed the magic 10-million mark for the first time—partly as a result of a backlog demand caused by the General Motors strike late in 1970 and an autumn price freeze and the 10 percent import surcharge.

The big four U.S. firms—Ford, GM, Chrysler and American Motors—reported selling 6,576,264 cars, up 21.9 percent from 1970.

With foreign imports added, total sales reached 10,244,800, topping the previous record of 9.6 million in 1968.

While the number of imported cars rose by about 300,000 last year, their share of the market seemed to be leveling. The overseas firms' slice of the market was about 15.3 percent—only slightly up on the 15.2 percent of 1970 following a steady climb from 5.1 percent in 1962.

Volkswagen saw its sales dwindle by 8 percent during the year with sales at 522,557 cars. Officials said sales were hurt by dock strikes and the import surcharge.

Japanese importers reported increased sales. Toyota sold 294,850 cars last year, up about 50 percent from 1970.

American Motors was the only domestic firm to report fewer sales in 1971. It sold 256,963 cars, down 0.5 percent from 1970.

GM sales were up 41.3 percent, Ford had a 7.6 percent gain and Chrysler sold 2.6 percent more vehicles than in 1970.

Within a short time, sources say, Bethlehem Steel informed users there would be "one price for steel," rather than a sliding scale of discount, and said privately it would make a \$5-a-ton cut on the flat-rolled items effective immediately.

U.S. Steel also announced cuts on smaller items, including building fabric, pipes and bars, ranging from \$9 to \$25 a ton.

Armcro Follows Move

In Middletown, Ohio, Armcro Steel said today it will cut prices

in line with U.S. Steel's move.

Jones & Laughlin also said it

will be competitive on price reductions of flat rolled steel products.

It emphasized it was making the cuts on flat rolled products only at this time.

Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corp. said today it has reduced prices in line with the U.S. Steel Corp. cuts, Reuters reported.

Most other steel companies, including Bethlehem, declined immediate comment, although Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Republic Steel vowed that their prices would be competitive.

Steel buyers reacted with elation. Big users for years have been pressuring major mills for discounts.

The pressure is reported to have mounted in recent weeks as steel users have been forced to hold down their own prices.

To pass on the higher steel quotes would have necessitated painful trips to the Price Commission for approval.

While the auto companies, which were largely credited with prompting yesterday's action, declined official comment, they privately were pleased.

One reason is that they believe they would have little chance of getting a further price increase through the Price Commission to cover the steel boosts.

Stocks Continue Upward Course

Small Investors Said to Be Active

investing public, particularly in view of the rebound in many lower-price issues.

"There is a broadening-out of interest," one broker stated. "It shows in the action on the American Stock Exchange, too."

American Telephone & Telegraph

graph was strong for the second consecutive session. It rose 3.4 to 47, after gaining 1 yesterday. One factor in AT & T's improved performance has been the continuing trend toward lower interest rates.

But the hottest stock on the Big Board was Levitz Furniture, which rocketed 9.8 to 51 after a record price of 140.78. The sales of this warehouse-showroom merchandise more than doubled in December. Its low price in fiscal 1968, adjusted for splits, was 3.34.

There was some conjecture that "day traders," people who buy and sell a stock on the same day, might have zeroed in on Levitz. Other factors cited as possibly affecting the big gain were short covering and new investment buying by institutions.

Another recent sizzler, however, took a tumble. Bausch & Lomb fell 7.78 to 175.14. Federal National Mortgage slipped 1.14 to 105.34.

Polaroid and Corning Glass Works each gained more than 3.

Climbing better than 2 apiece were Murray Ohio, Dentsply International, Petrie Stores and Natomas.

The losers included Coca-Cola, down 3 1/4, as well as Comsat and Walt Disney Productions, each dropping 2.

The American Exchange index rose 0.15 to 26.06 on turnover of 6,39 million shares, up from yesterday's 6.07 million.

General Arrested In Pennsy Case

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Retired Air Force Gen. Oberl F. Lauster, charged with two others with illegally diverting millions of dollars from the Penn Central Railroad, was arrested here yesterday, authorities said today.

Gen. Lauster, who was arrested on a Pennsylvania warrant, headed Executive Jet Aviation (EJA), a charter airline. He is accused of conspiring with David C. Bevan, former finance chairman of the financially-troubled railroad, and Charles J. Dodge, a Wall Street broker.

A complaint filed in Philadelphia says the three were involved in a plan to invest more than \$21 million of Penn Central's money in EJA, an arrangement which violated a Civil Aeronautics Board ruling.

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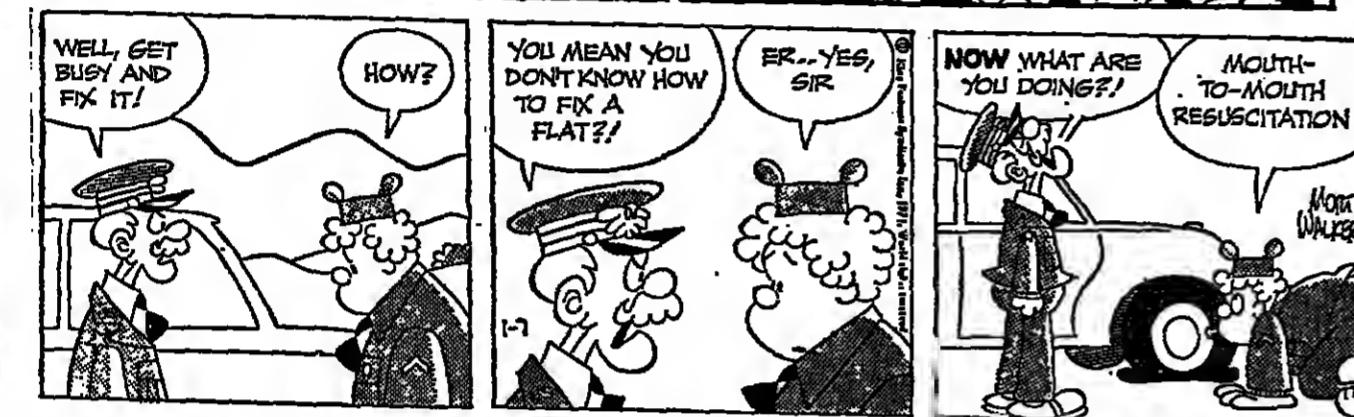
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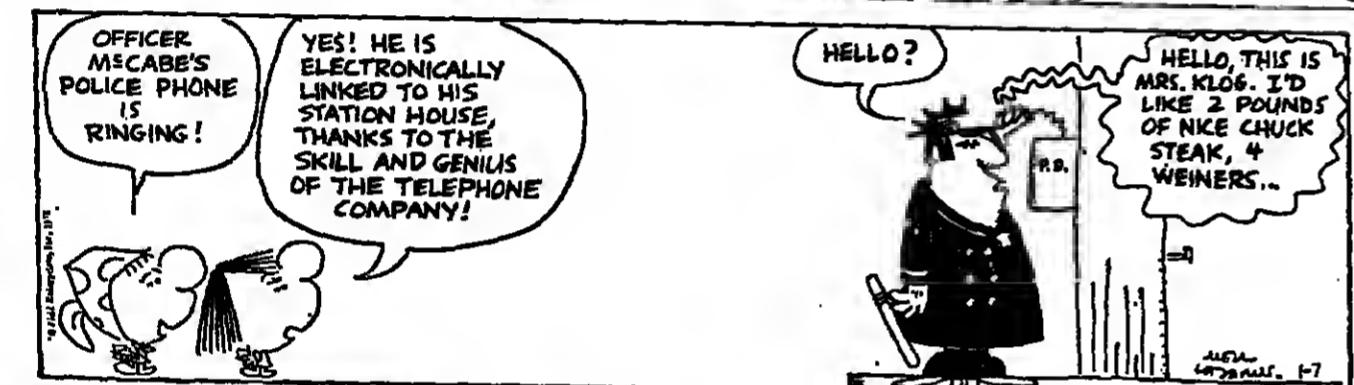
L'il Abner



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Buz Sawyer



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BOOKS

THE MORTGAGED HEART

By Carson McCullers. Edited by Margarita G. Smith. Houghton Mifflin, 294 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Nona Balakian

SIX years before her death at the age of 50, I met Carson McCullers in her sprawling Victorian home in Nyack where, since the death of her husband in 1953, she had been living alone except for her beloved black housekeeper, Ida. A long-term invalid, partially paralyzed by strokes before she was 30, the Georgia-born novelist had become a legend as wondrous as any that her imagination had created. Most recently, by typing with the fingers of one hand, she had completed her first novel in nine years, "Clock Without Hands"—which was to be her last. With her closely cropped hair and deep-set eyes which looked straight at you, she gave the impression of a precocious child who had been called away from a higher plane of being. But the slightly brooding look soon gave way to a quick and teasing humor. As we ranged over many subjects, least of all her writings, I found it harder and harder to broach the somber messages of her novels and stories. Then, in one brief aside, came the challenge of an explanation: "You mentioned grace and love. To me they are the same."

I

was these words, along with the general impact of our meeting, that led me back to Mrs. McCullers' writings and helped me see a dimension of her work I had virtually missed. Like most readers, I had recognized the mythic, "gothic" quality of her prose and had been stunned by the harsh, often morbid truths it imparted. Like most, too, I had been distracted by the phantasmagoria of despair and decay that overlay such works as "Reflections in a Golden Eye" (1941) and "The Ballad of the Sad Cafe" (1951).

T

Only a close reading of her work as a whole could reveal the muted, poetic apprehension that was the other side of her coin.

Though more grotesque and violent in effect than a Flaubert or Mauriac when writing of the illogic of love, Mrs. McCullers

could still be sophisticated in romanticizing the sentimental life. Without as much as a nod at explicit sex, she could chart the mutilation of hearts, the torture of betrayed illusions.

The equation of grace and love is one of the interesting revelations of the miscellany that Margarita G. Smith has pulled together from her sister's papers.

This uneven collection of previously uncollected pieces includes 10 apprentice stories (some with their teacher's comments attached), a few later stories, short essays and poems (some of them published in fashion magazines);

the outline of her first novel, "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter" (published in 1940 when she was 22) and, not least of all, a touching portrait of the author by her sister that rightly em-

phasizes "the moments of joy rather than of pain. The volume's most obvious usefulness will be to students of literature who will be able to scan her early work for essential patterns and learn the extent to which personal experiences shaped her art.

At 17, in a story titled "Sister," she could already distinguish between two forms of love: the definitive, romantic love, doomed by its nature to disappointment and pain, and a gratuitously given fraternal love that knew no distinction of age, sex or rank. The elder of two adolescent brothers, having cruelly rebuffed the younger, who worships him, and having in turn been rejected by his girl, muses: "There is one thing I've learned. If a person admires you a lot, you despise him and don't care—it is the person who doesn't notice you that you are apt to admire."

This perversity of passionate love would later be made palpable and awesome by Mrs. McCullers' weird gifts of lovers—among them a deaf-mute, a homosocial dwarf and a 12-year-old girl who falls in love with her brother's "wedding." All demonstrates what she formulates into a more extended theory of love that says, in sum: "Love is a solitary art."

Nona Balakian reviewed this book for *The New York Times*.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports of sales of individual books stored in 64 communities of the U.S. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

Weeks on
Last week
This week
Week list

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. <i>Wheels, Hailie</i>													
2. <i>The Day of the Jackal</i>													
3. <i>The Winds of War</i>													
4. <i>Message From Malaya</i>													
5. <i>East of Eden</i>													
6. <i>Rabbit, Run</i>													
7. <i>Our Gang</i>													
8. <i>The Betrayal</i>													
9. <i>Nemesis</i>													
10. <i>Bear Island</i>													
GENERAL													
1. <i>Eleanor and Franklin</i>													
2. <i>Lahey</i>													
3. <i>They Died at Wounded</i>													
4. <i>Knock, Knock</i>													
5. <i>Home Thy Father, Tales</i>													
6. <i>Tracy and Hepburn</i>													
7. <i>Byron, Johnson and Dig</i>													
8. <i>Nancy, Skinner</i>													
9. <i>Zero in on</i>													
10. <i>Almond's</i>													
11. <i>Camacho</i>													
12. <i>Sotto</i>													
13. <i>Zero in on</i>													
14. <i>Almond's</i>													
15. <i>Camacho</i>													
16. <i>Zero in on</i>													
17. <i>Almond's</i>													
18. <i>Deck out</i>													
19. <i>Explosive, for</i>													
20. <i>Short</i>													
21. <i>Roadside sign</i>													
22. <i>Jai alai basket</i>													
23. <i>Morning sound</i>													
24. <i>Indigo</i>													
25. <i>Gravylike</i>													
26. <i>soup</i>													
27. <i>Violent passion</i>													
28. <i>Casts off</i>													
29. <i>Correct</i>													
30. <i>Parsley unit</i>													
31. <i>Boat pin</i>													
32. <i>Scowl</i>													
33. <i>Confuse</i>													
34. <i>Certain criminal</i>													
35. <i>Hair-raising</i>													
36. <i>Donnybrook</i>													
37. <i>Removes bottle</i>													
38. <i>tops</i>													
39. <i>German vowel</i>													
40. <i>Gantry</i>													
41. <i>Thick piece</i>													
42. <i>Traffic marker</i>													
43. <i>Do newsroom work</i>													
44. <i>Reputation</i>													
45. <i>Assembly places</i>													
46. <i>One, in Victoria</i>													
47. <i>Small bit</i>													
48. <i>Break a habit</i>													
49. <i>the mustard</i>													

1. *Tooth settings*

2. *Spoken*

3. *One of the Aleutians*

4. *Therefrom*

5. *Author of "Gargantua"*

6. *Turn inside out*

7. *Stand-off's is lost*

8. *Legging*

9. *Relatives of pizza*

10. *Logical*

11. *Well-groomed*

12. *Whodunit sleuth*

13. *Threefold*

14. *Improvise*

15. *Naught*

16. *Certain athletes*

17. *Religious symbol*

18. *Evening in Rome*

19. *the surprise answer here*

20. *Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.*

21. *Much ado about nothing*

22. *A STORM CENTER IN MANY HOUSEHOLDS.*

23. *Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.*

24. *Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square,*

Defense Wins 32d For Lakers

McMillian Paces Offense With 29

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6 (UPI)—A strong Los Angeles defense held Cleveland to only two baskets in the final 7 minutes 9 seconds of the fourth quarter last night and Jim McMillian scored 29 points as the Lakers won their record-shattering winning streak to 22 games by downing the Cavaliers, 113-103.

The Lakers have not been beaten since Oct. 31. The club plays at Atlanta tomorrow and then moves to Milwaukee Sunday for a battle between the National Basketball Association's top teams.

The Lakers rolled up an 80-61 lead with 4:24 left in the third period, but the Cavaliers outscored Los Angeles 23-9 in the next 6:44, tying the score 88-88 on Bobby Smith's jump shot with 3:40 remaining.

A three-point play by Johnny Warren gave Cleveland the lead, 92-89, and with 7:09 to play, it was 99-94. That was it for Cleveland. The Lakers reeled off 15 straight points, including 10 by McMillian, to take a 109-98 lead with 1:10 left. The Cavaliers didn't score again until the final 41 seconds of the game.

Will Chamberlain blocked four Cavalier shots in the final seven minutes before a crowd of 11,778, the largest turnout here for the Cavaliers.

Gall Goodrich and Jerry West had 27 and 26 points for Los Angeles with West chalking up 14 assists. Smith and Butch Beard topped Cleveland with 26 and 24 points, with Beard adding 15 assists.

Bucks 115, Royals 106

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Oscar Robertson combined for 66 points as Milwaukee handed Cincinnati its eleventh straight loss, 115-106.

Jabbar scored 40 points and Robertson had 26 as the Bucks outscored Cincinnati 34-28 in the final period for the winning margin.

Wednesday's Games

Milwaukee 115, Cincinnati 105 (Jebar 40, Robertson 26, Lacey 22, Fox 21, Los Angeles 113, Cleveland 103 (McMillian 29, Goodrich 27, Smith 26, Beard 24).

Chicago 128, Philadelphia 107 (Love 40, Sleath 26, Cunningham 22, Carter 16).

Washington 111, Detroit 100 (Smart 31, Morris 29, Kenney 18, Lauer 18, Morris 18 in 1st half).

Boston 113, Cincinnati 105 (White 30, Harkness 21, McLean 18, Johnson 16, John Havlicek scored 14 points and Joe White 10 in fourth quarter).

Seattle 127, Atlanta 116 (Winfield 24, Levy 21, Johnson 20, Maravich 20, Levy 20, finished score 21 points in final quarter).

Bruins Shut Out Leafs as Esposito Scores, Assists

TORONTO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Phil Esposito, the National Hockey League's scoring leader, scored his 31st goal of the season and assisted on defenseman Bobby Orr's 18th as the Boston Bruins blanked the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2-0, last night.

The two points gave Esposito a total of 66 for the season and kept him one point ahead of New York's Jean Ratelle in the scoring race. The Bruins' center won the scoring championship last season with a record 162 points on 70 goals, also a record, and 76 assists.

Rangers 9, Blues 1

Jean Ratelle scored his second hat trick of the season and Walt Tkaczuk chipped with two goals as New York defeated St. Louis, 9-1. The Rangers scored five times in the final period.

Canadiens 6, Canucks 4

Montreal tallied four goals in the final period to defeat Vancouver, 6-4, to extend its unbeaten record at home to 17 games.

Black Hawks 3, Penguins 3

Danny O'Shea and Bobby Hull scored for Chicago in the final 14 minutes to wipe out a two-goal lead deficit and give the Black Hawks a 3-3 tie with Pittsburgh.

North Stars 4, Wings 2

Minnesota's line of Bill Goldsworthy, Jude Drouin and Danny Grant scored four goals to down Detroit, 4-2, and snap the Red Wings' four-game winning streak.

Seals 6, Kings 2

Two-goal performances by Carl Vachas and Gary Jarrett led California to a 6-2 victory over Los Angeles.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

New York 12, Carolina 116 (Barry 22, McDaniel 27, Lauer 21).

Kentucky 12, Utah 123 (Dampier 37, Isai 21; Wiss 26, Combs, Roosa 25).

Roulette

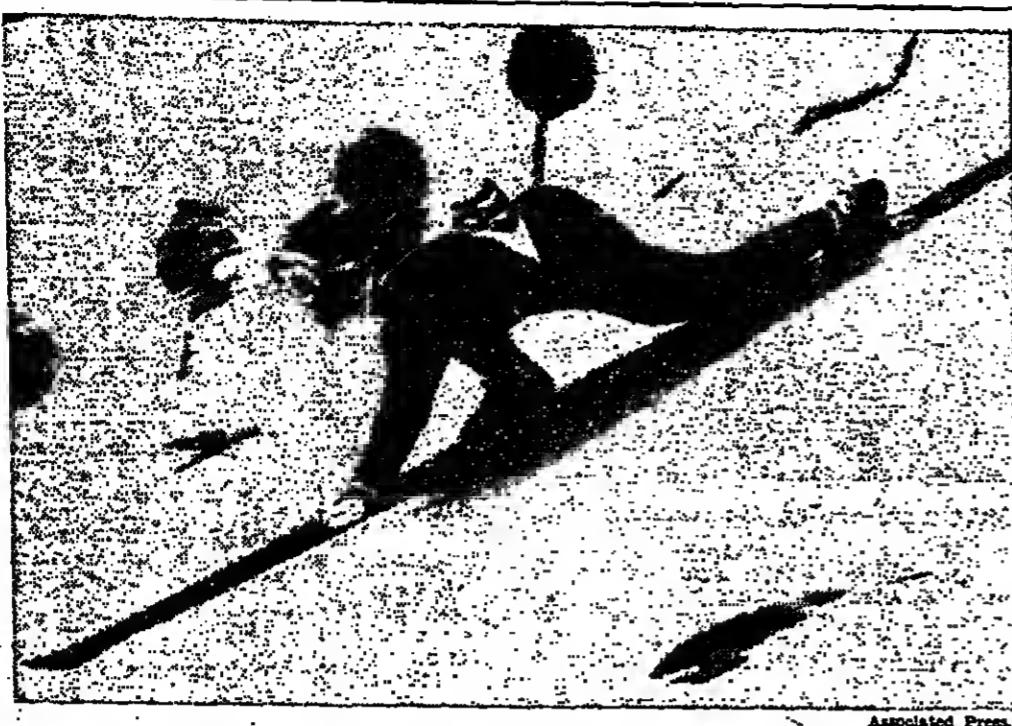
Craps

Daily from 3 p.m.

Casino

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Associated Press
Japanese Ski-Jumping Streak Is Broken by Fall

SAPPORO, Japan, Jan. 6 (AP)—Yuki Kasaya, Japan's top hope for an Olympic medal in ski jumping, went off balance on takeoff during a trial jump yesterday and crash-landed unhurt in the snow. The 70-meter event was eventually won by Japan's Masakatsu Asai.

Kasaya and five teammates returned Wednesday from European competition to practice

for the Winter Olympics which open here Feb. 3.

Kasaya had won three straight events—and established himself as a medal contender—in the Austro-German Four-Hill ski-jump tournament, but decided to pass up the fourth hill yesterday to compete at the Olympic site.

Norway's Bjorn Wirkola won the jump in Bischofshofen, Austria, yesterday, while the overall title was taken by Inolf Mark of

the Winter Olympics which open here Feb. 3.

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Observer

Announcement Fatigue

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Not long ago two men who wanted to be president of the United States spent a year or two campaigning, then announced that they were candidates for president and then spent another six or eight or ten months trying to hang on until Election Day and possibly win the election.

Nowadays it is not so simple. After a man does his preliminary campaigning, he does not come right out with an announcement that he is a candidate. Another step has been added. First he announces that he will make an announcement.

Take Sen. Muskie. After months and months of campaigning he was qualified, under the old rules, to announce that he was a candidate. He didn't do it that way. Instead, on Nov. 7, he announced that on Jan. 4 he would announce that he was a candidate.

Then, on Jan. 4, he announced that, yes, he had been perfectly accurate in his Nov. 7 announcement and was, indeed, a candidate for president.

It is not fully clear why the candidates now make announcements of their announcements, and why should it be? Nothing about politics is very clear. One of the consequences, however, is a large quantity of excess political news that has to be waded through by everyone who refuses to abandon the struggle to stay informed.

The papers bombarded us with bales of stories throughout 1971, saying that Sen. Muskie not only acted like a candidate, talked like a candidate and ran like a candidate, but also—almost certainly—was a candidate. Most of us had probably taken it for granted that he would be a candidate and tucked the information away in the attic to clear the decks below for the hot flow of fresh and baffling information about China, atomic weapons, womanhood and so on.

One day our concentration on these important matters was disrupted by the ringing of the bell which announces political news. What is this? "Sen.

Muskie announced today that he will make an announcement two months hence about his intention to run for president." This tells us nothing we did not know already. In order to learn that there was no news on the Muskie front, we had to lose the reading time needed to understand the real news about the cold front in Minnesota.

By the time we recovered, the political bell rang again. It was Sen. Muskie announcing that he was a candidate for president.

If Muskie were in this all alone, it would not be cause for complaint, but he is only one of 20 or 25.

There is, for example, Sen. Humphrey. All mankind has known since November, 1968, that Sen. Humphrey would run for president again in 1972. Through the fall of 1971 there were the usual stories that the senator was running hard. Then, around Christmas, someone on the senator's staff told reporters that there would be a Humphrey announcement in early January.

"This 'leak' that an announcement was imminent was followed on Dec. 31 by an announcement that an announcement was forthcoming. The senator announced that on Jan. 10 he would announce that he was a candidate.

On Jan. 10, the senator will announce that he is a candidate, and—who knows?—on Feb. 10 he may make the papers and networks again by announcing that he was a candidate, just as on Dec. 31 he had announced he would announce.

Space forbids full analysis of the hints of announcements, leaks of announcements, announcements of announcements and formal announcements of candidates. McGovern, Hartke, McCarthy, Mafford, Wallace, Mills, Voty, Chisholm, Spock, Peabody, Mink, McCloskey, Ashbrook and Nixon, to name but a few who have clamored for our attention.

They are doubtless good leaders all, but it would be kind and statesmanlike of them to forgo announcing anything else until they have something more interesting to announce than a forthcoming announcement.

It's going to be a long year.

One day our concentration on these important matters was disrupted by the ringing of the bell which announces political news. What is this? "Sen.

If Attila the Hun Were Alive Today

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—If Attila the Hun were alive today, says Sir Oswald Mosley, he would probably be a regular on late night TV talk shows.

Attila is not around, but Sir Oswald, the former British Fascist leader, is, and after becoming a more and more frequent participant on British television, he will head to the United States next month to publicize his biography and explain between the snow-tire commercials, all the lost stormtrooper years.

He does it with great charm in his small Paris apartment, which is filled with the times "completely dépassé." Sir Oswald tells a visitor two minutes after they meet, and goes on to describe himself as a "European and a man of the center."

He presents his past directly and without embarrassment, but there is no confection, no shade of remorse or apology. Like the former Nazi general who explain World War II as Germany's failure to maintain supply lines, Sir Oswald talks about Fascism as if his mind had boiled out the suffering and the demagogery.

"Fascism belongs to the pre-war period," Sir Oswald says. "Fascism was simply an explosion against intolerable conditions," and he goes on to describe his own frustration as a member of Parliament and cabinet when he was unable to push through programs to relieve unemployment. "After I had failed to get anything done through the system, I exploded." And the same sort of thing happened in different countries.

He could explain it all logically: The uniforms and boots were for propaganda purposes; the para-military guard had its justification because Communist thugs were always picking fights; and the attacks on Jews by his British Union of Fascists were aimed only at Jews who favored war with Germany, a nation which never would have moved West if properly encouraged to crush Russian Communism.

Fascism, Sir Oswald said, "was essentially a national movement. I was in favor of a multi-racial empire. You cannot have a racialist policy if you have a multi-racial empire. You couldn't behave as the Nazis and Hitler behaved."

"My quarrel was not with all Jews but some Jews. Why, in the early days of the Fascist movement some of my best people, my best candidates were Jews, and great friends of mine too."

Some of Sir Oswald's other best friends were people like Hitler, Goebbels and Mussolini. They've left not a trace though, either in photos or other mementos, in Sir Oswald's small apartment. Last week there were just Christmas cards, stacks of letters, mostly the kind with stale homes and once-a-century snowfalls.

Sir Oswald defends his relations with Hitler, but insists the press got it all wrong when it said the Führer was the best man at his wedding to Diana Mitford, sister of Unity and Nancy Mitford, in Berlin in 1936. It was Frau Goebbels who arranged the whole thing," he says. Hitler signed the guestbook.

Hitler also had a sense of humor that came out "in private." Sir Oswald went on. "Goebbels of course, was like a little imp, full of jokes and full of all sorts, while very malicious indeed. And Hitler would be very amused in private. In the inner circle there was a good deal of that humor."

Despite his wit, Sir Oswald told of finding "an element of hysteria" in Hitler and added, "If there is one thing I don't like in a statesman it is hysteria. Not to be confused with passion."

It's going to be a long year.

Associated Press
Sir Oswald Mosley, the former British Fascist leader.

Mussolini, on the other hand, "was much more my kind of man." Mussolini was essentially a calm, cool man: He made very dramatic speeches that appealed to the Italian people. But he was a man of plan, of thought, and until the very end, when he became rather unbalanced from what I hear, he was a man of wide concepts, of considerable education, and a soldierly, sympathetic figure. Considerable humor, great humor—all these men had.

One man, Sir Oswald laughed at less was Winston Churchill, whose government had him jailed at the outbreak of World War II and then freed him in 1943. His judges Churchill more harshly than his Fascist friends:

"Churchill was to me a man who was driving toward war. Churchill had no possible way of becoming prime minister except through war. He was a likable, even lovable, magnanimous, affectionate man to his friends. Look here, I don't think Churchill ever sat down and said, 'I'm going to plan a war to make myself prime minister,' but his policy led toward it and he made no real effort to keep the peace."

Sir Oswald stood for Parliament in 1954 in the midst of British racial problems with a "send the colored immigrants home" campaign. He ran so poorly that he had to forfeit his £100 candidacy deposit.

Then he came to France and a period of "reflection" that has lasted into the present. Sir Oswald is now an ardent European integrationist, one who calls for the kind of complete political union that so horrified Gen. Charles de Gaulle. He also believes in dividing the world into five "continental systems" which he thinks would limit antagonisms and useless trade competition. And he says the phrase "wage-price mechanism" used by John Kenneth Galbraith and other economists to refer to intelligent government control of capitalism, originated with him.

Even an anti-Communist enterprise like the Vietnam war does not get Sir Oswald's support because it represents intervention by the West on the Asian mainland. "Right through I always thought it was a disaster. Now you've got to extricate yourselves with decency and dignity once you've made the mistake of going in there at all."

"My passion is measured now," he says. "I'm 10 times the man I was when I was so much praised as a cabinet minister in the early thirties. I'm more developed in character and intellect."

Sir Oswald, who inherited his title from his father, a baronet, says that television is his "big thing" these days and considers that he, luckily, unlike Prime Minister Edward Heath, has mastered the technique. None of that arm-waving and shouting, none of that foaming at the mouth, none of that old black-shirt stuff.

"You know," he says, "if you could see some of my old films, you might think I was mad."

PEOPLE: President Nixon—A Rambling Man

To borrow a thought from the country music great Hank Williams, when the Lord made Sir Oswald he made a rambling man. To borrow a thought from the novel *Hamlet*, and cleared every house in the street. Then they rammed the fuse from 110 pounds of live explosives still inside the bomb. "It was highly lethal," a military spokesman said. "It could have gone off at any time."

Nixon will have to almost double that to surprise Lyndon B. Johnson's total presidential mileage, but available records show Nixon is already a more traveled President than either John F. Kennedy or Harry S. Truman. There are no records on President Eisenhower's miles a year.

Records show Nixon was away from Washington for all or part of 551 days and in the nation's capital for all or part of 514 days during his first three years. He has averaged about 25 weeks a year at the presidential retreat at Camp David in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains, far more than any recent President. Though not always at the retreat, Nixon was away from Washington for all but six weeks.

Nixon has averaged two for eight trips a year since 1969 and his schedule for 1973 indicates he will at least top that. Nixon has already announced trips to Communist China and the Soviet Union. Nixon's physical health complicated the President's not getting enough exercise. While at Camp David or the San Clemente, Calif., or Key Biscayne, Fla., Nixon, like most people, takes a walk or jogs. "A bomb disposal squad gingerly took the bag to the outskirts of town and blew it up,"

Inflation hit a new level when a gasoline station in Knoxville, Tenn., sold muddy water for 30 cents a gallon by mistake. Police, who found a string of stranded cars, said rainwater must have seeped into the station's tanks.

Harold Hancock, 47, who quit smoking last March, smoked his pipe for 107 minutes, 58 seconds to win the British National Pipe Smoking championship Wednesday. He won £1,000 as first prize for keeping out of tolls by going the longest.

Bed-ridden patients at a hospital in Durban, England, are to get active when BBC television starts a new series on just legendary English lover Cas Saks. Saks, a retired secretary, customized his pipe, a special pipe with a long stem and a short bowl, very rarely takes time out to exercise.

He is the first President to set up secondary residences on both coasts. He has spent 55 weeks in Florida and California. Nixon visited Key Biscayne eight times in 1969 and 10 each in 1972 and 1973. He made two trips to San Clemente in 1969, three in 1970, and six in 1971.

Two close calls in England: 1. In Stourbridge, Patrick Han-son, seeking a "very unusual attractive lampstand," thought he had found it when he bought from a friend a World War II German bomb, causing four feet high. He shoved it in his car trunk and drove it 100 miles home. Then he noticed two wires sticking out of the casing. "A home for unwed mot."

Bournemouth, England, simple. Lashed by the Rev. David, she is closing after 30 years. "It's no stigma attached to illegitimacy," said Moore, parents let their pregnant daughters stay at home."

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